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A new genus of the subfamily Ipainae from China (Arachnida: Aranei: Linyphiidae)

Новый род подсемейства Ipainae из Китая (Arachnida: Aranei: Linyphiidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Пауки, Linyphiidae, Ipainae, *Ipaoides saaristoi*, новый род, новый вид, Китай.

ABSTRACT. *Ipaoides saaristoi* gen.n., sp.n., is described from Yunnan, China. The genus belongs to the subfamily Ipainae Saaristo, 2007 and shows especially evident similarities to *Uralophantes* Esyunin, 1992.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описан новый род *Ipaoides* gen.n. с типовым видом *Ipaoides saaristoi* sp.n. из провинции Юньнань (Китай). Род входит в подсемейство Ipainae Saaristo, 2007 и наиболее близок к *Uralophantes* Esyunin, 1992.

Introduction

The subfamily Ipainae Saaristo, 2007, was established for *Ipa* Saaristo, 2007, as the genotype [Saaristo, 2007]. Originally, Ipainae contained 29 species or subspecies from seven formerly micronetine genera. The present paper puts on record a new species from Yunnan, China, which belongs to a new genus of Ipainae.

Material and methods

This paper is based on material collected by Pekka T. Lehtinen (Turku, Finland) in Yunnan, China in 1987. The type specimens are housed in the Zoological Museum of Turku University, Turku, Finland (ZMTU).

The terminology of the genitalic structures used here is after Saaristo [2007] and Tanasevitch [1995].

In the descriptions, the sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. All measurements are given in mm. Scale lines in figures = 0.1 mm.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the text and figures: E — embolus, MB — median beam, MS — membrosclerum, ME — membraneous edge, R — radix, RL — radical lamella, PMP — posterior median plate, WA — wrinkled area, Tm I — position of the trichobothrium on tibia I.

Ipaoides gen.n.

Type species — *Ipaoides saaristoi* sp.n.

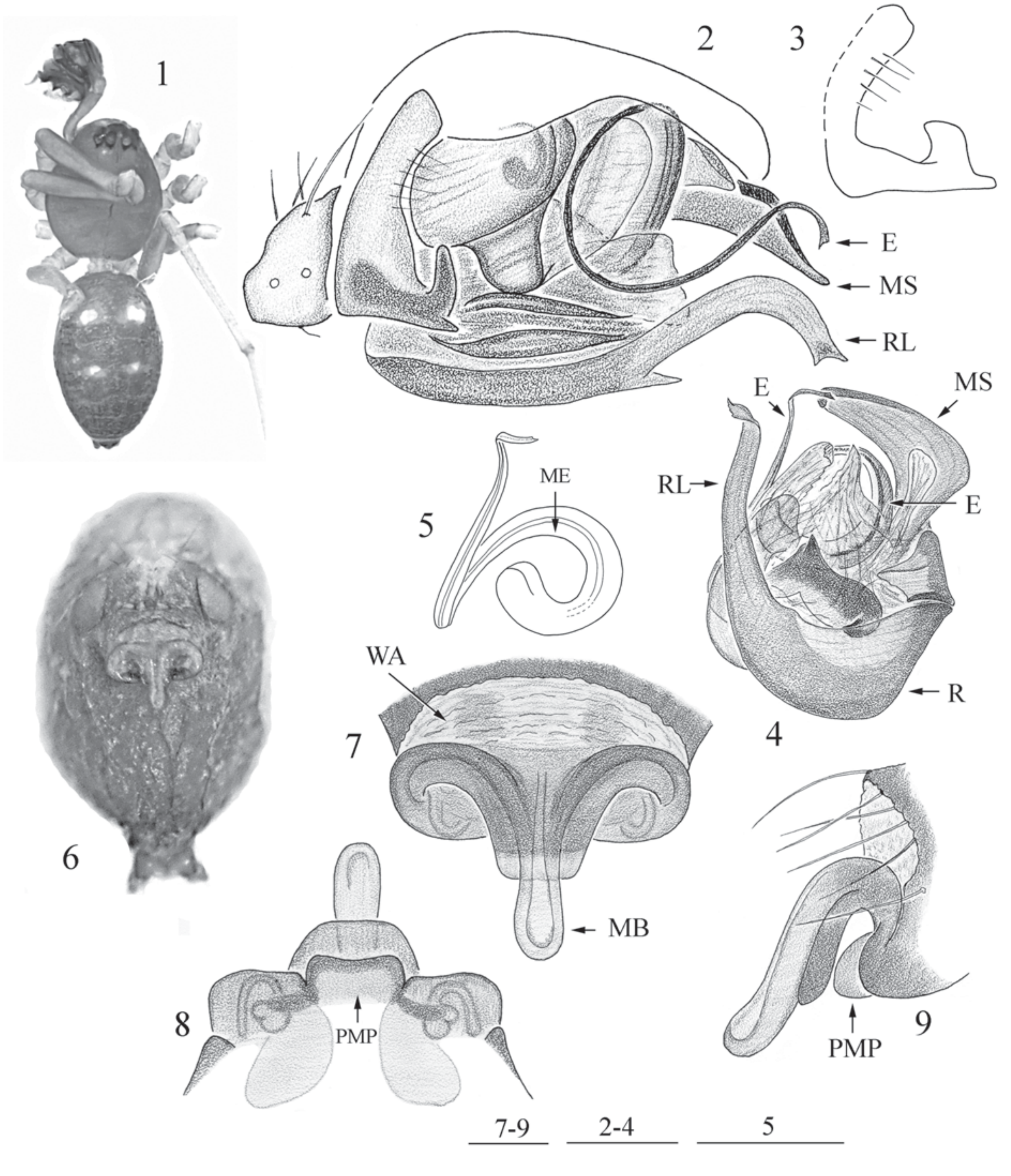
ETYMOLOGY. The generic name refers to the subfamily name. Gender: masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. Males are diagnosed by the long and coiled embolus unique among Ipainae, the presence of a large membrosclerum, as well as a forward directed dentiform extention in the distal part of the paracymbium. Females are diagnosed by the specific shape of the median beam of the epigyne.

DESCRIPTION. Medium-sized ipaines, total length slightly exceeding 2 mm. Chaetotaxy unknown (see below). Metatarsus IV without trichobothrium. Palp (Figs 2–5): patella and tibia without special spines. Cymbium without posterodorsal outgrowth. Paracymbium L-shaped, with a distal dentiform extention directed forward. Membrosclerum (a heavily sclerotized median membrane transformed into a sclerite [see Tanasevitch, 1995]) large and infuscate. Embolic division highly complicated and characterized by several membraneous indistinct structures. Fickert's gland present, small, spherical. Radical lamella very long, slightly S-shaped. Embolus long, coiled, flat, with a wide, transparent, membraneous edge. Epigyne (Figs 6–9): large, protruded, a wrinkled area present. Median beam membraneous distally. Abdomen in both sexes with a dorsal pattern of two sets of paired spots, larger ones anterior.

SPECIES INCLUDED. The type species only.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.



Figs 1–9. *Ipaoides saaristoi* sp.n.: 1 — male body (dorsal view); 2 — right palp; 3 — paracymbium; 4 — embolic division and membrosclerum (ventral view); 5 — embolus; 6 — female abdomen (ventral view); 7–9 — epigyne (ventral, dorsal and lateral views, respectively). Abbreviations: E — embolus, MB — median beam, MS — membrosclerum, ME — membraneous edge, R — radix, RL — radical lamella, PMP — posterior median plate, WA — wrinkled area.

Рис. 1–9. *Ipaoides saaristoi* sp.n.: 1 — самец (вид сверху); 2 — правая пальпа; 3 — парацимбиум; 4 — эмболюсный отдел и мембросклерум (вид снизу); 5 — эмболюс; 6 — абдомен самки (вид снизу); 7–9 — эпигина (вид соответственно снизу, сверху и сбоку). Сокращения: E — эмболюс, MB — median beam, MS — мембросклерум, ME — membraneous edge, R — радикс, RL — radical lamella, PMP — задняя медиальная пластинка, WA — морщинистое поле.

TAXANOMIC REMARKS. Based on the conformation of the secondary genital organs, the new genus shows special similarities to *Uralophantes* Esyunin, 1992, but differs distinctly by the more complicated structure of the embolic division, but mainly in the presence of a long, coiled, flat embolus. The epigyne of *Ipaoides* gen.n., in contrast to that of *Uralophantes*, has a posterior median plate.

Ipaoides saaristoi **sp.n.**
Figs 1–9.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMTU), China: Yunnan, Kunming Co, Songan, grassy hill slope, 13.X.1987, leg. P.T. Lehtinen. Paratype: 1 ♀ (ZMTU), same date and locality as in holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. See above in the generic description.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in memory of M.I. Saaristo, a well-known Finnish arachnologist, the author of fundamental publications devoted to linyphiid spiders.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 2.15. Carapace unmodified, 1.00 long, 0.75 wide, brown. Chelicerae 0.38 long. Legs yellow. The holotype specimen has only femora and one undamaged leg IV. Fe I, 1.13 long. Leg IV, 3.38 long (1.05+0.20+1.00+1.00+0.58). Chaetotaxy unknown. Metatarsus IV without trichobothrium. Palp (Figs 2–5): see above in the generic description. Abdomen 1.15 long, 0.70 wide, grey, dorsally with four white spots as in Fig. 1.

Female. Known only from a crumpled abdomen. Abdomen 1.38 long, 0.85 wide, grey, with a readily distinguished dorsal pattern of large pale spots similar to that of the male. Epigyne (Figs 6–9): see above under the generic description.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. See above in the generic description.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

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